TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

FULLERTON LOSING HIS TEMPER.

BIECHER'S ANSWERS DON'T SUIT.

DIE NOT DEEAM OF BLACKMAIL AT FIRST.

DOES NOT KNOW HOW MUCH HE PAID

Pollars Was Blackmail Till August, 1874-A Little Titt Between Shearman and Fullerton-Seme One Beecher for Being

Green.

SIXTEENTH WEEK OF TRIAL. Cross-examination of the Defendant Con-

tinued. was large as that of yesterday, and many ladies were present. Plaintil and delendant were early in their places. Brecher took his place on the witness stand, and his cross-examination was ontinued. He testified: After a night's reflecion, I do not regard Tilton as making the

CHARGE OF IMPROPER PROPOSALS. He did not charge me with the offense before he

tated that his wife charged me.

Judge Fullerton read from the direct testimony of the witness, stating that Tilton charged with having made improper proposals to cincally, said the witness, this is not true. regarded the word "charge" as synonymous the term "drolere," and it was in this sense seed it. In writing to my nephow I said

used it. In writing to my nephew I said

THE CHARGES WERE WITHDEAWN.

I referred to the charges Tilton had told against
me: (those of Bowen's which he had repeated;)
nor did I intend to go into the other. While Tilton narrated the matter to me he charged only
in the manner in which charges had been told
him by his wife. Prior to meeting Tilton is the
cars, and the writing of the rarged edge letter,
there occurred the letter of dirs. Tilton before
she left for the West, neaking of Tilton's harshness. Tilton was di astrified; he had got himself
into difficulties by the Woodhull publication and
his connection with the Steinway hall meeting,
and he attributed his changed fortunes to me and
my influence. He thought I was trying to crash
him. I do not know if Moulton then knew the
charges against me were others than those of improper proposals. He never mentioned it to me if
he did. Moulton's whole conduct was that of a
man who

of the charge of improper proposals. We never had a word together on the subject, nor did I ask him for his opinion about them. Fullecton read from a letter written by witness February 5, 1872, in which the writer spoke of keen suspicion running through his life. The witness said that this ruspicion re-erred to the manner in which men would regard his moral conduct and character.

I EXPECTED TO CLEAR MYSELF by silence, and thought my life ought to clear me. Thought I should have to meet a divided church, and that there was no better my of in-westigating the matter than before a Congrega-tional church, and that there would be a strong-feeling against me in the church. The point of the sacrifice was that I was using this church to save mysell. I meant by "stepping down and out," to resign my pastorate. I thought my crume then

NOT ONE IN MY CONGREGATION I COULD TRUST, in the condition of things. It was in November or December, 1872, I was called to hear the true story read, aither the Woodhull publication. He stated before he read it to me, that if I could stand one santence I could stand the whole of it. The reason I did not deny it when his charge was read to me was because that was not my way of dealing in any matters of such a kind. I had a conversation with Moulton when the letter of apology was threatened to be published. I said it that card appeared in the Brooklyn Eagle there would be an end to all temporising in the meter, and that an explanation would follow my resignation. The locter had pained out of he hands then did not remember of seeing it actor i read it to Moulton. I saw Mrs. Moulton at her own house about that time, and was in a great trepidation of mind. I said to her that

trepidation of mind. I said to her that

TILTON WANTED TO BE A HERD

before the public. I did not lie down on the sofa.
It was not an uncommon thing for me to lie down
on the sofa while waiting for Moulton, and I
would cover my feet with a newspaper or something else, to prevent them becoming cold. She
saw this, and then her custom was to cover me
with a shawl or some covering. I heard but a
part of Mrs. Moulton's testimony, but do not
recollect hearing her say that

thing else, to prevent them becoming cold. She saw this, and then ber outstom was to cover me with a shawl or some covering. I heard but a part of Mrs. Moulton's testimony, but do not recollect hearing her say that

BHE EISERD ME ON ONE OCCASION.

It may have been that I suggested the asking of this to my counsel, and my impression is that idid suggest it. I never said to her that she seemed to me like a section of the day of judgment. I will swear that I used no expression that would or could be construed in that way. I will say that I never used that expression on my part; there was nothing passed between her and me about confession to the church nor a statement to be laid before it, neither was It the subject of conversation between us. I remember when I was testifying about a statement of Mrs. Moulton's. I used the words "not of her own accord;" perhaps I should not have said this; but what I meant was that she was influenced by her husband. Can't answer from my present recollection if I was prepared to resign when the West charges were proposed to be pushed against me. The West charges brought the whole church into a state of excitement; they were moved first in the winter of 1871, but were made in the winter of 1872. The consequences of them, however, ran one into the spring of 1873. The resignation referred to in my statement was prepared in May of 73, the one I preposed using if the West charges were pushed. I do not remember writing it, but remember

SAYING THAT I WOULD RESIGN.

[Shown a letter.] I recognine the handwriting of this letter. This is a letter to Moulton saying that I saw Bell in reference to the deacons' meeting: I was straid of the womens' taking, but did not know that Mrs. Bradshaw was to be a witness before the church. I never became acquainted with the third specification of the West charges, and never knew anything about it. That was an after addition, and after its framing I never saw or heard of it. I made no effect or impression. I say that a charge that Theodore Tilton would make

Bacon letter difficulty. I never had that idea in my mind or entertained that opinion. I did not in Abgust, 1874, entertain the idea that I had LORT CONVIDENCE IN MOULTON for not getting rid of the effect of the Bacon letter. Moulten did not propose any satisfactory counter operations when the Bacon letter was published. He did propose counter operations. It was in June, 774, that I first heard of General Butler coming into the case. I heard it from H. A. Bowen, who called at my house and said ne had an interview with General Butler, in which he said that I was in a bad fix, but I was too good a man to go in that way; that he thought he could pull me out no matter what the stale of facts might be; that he would be in town in a few days, when I might call and see him. I did not say to Bowen that Butler would be the Moses who should lead me through the wilderness, or that he was a great man; I did not sond any person to Boston to consult General Butler, but some person went; it was the result of the onsultation and I approved of it. The person who went there communicated the result of his interview with me. It was Gen. Tracy who went. I never communicated the result of his interview with me. It was Gen. Tracy who went. I never communicated with Gen. Butler on the matter. In the conversation with Bowen I do not think I told him of Gen. Tracy being employed as my counsel. Tracy was then more a friend to me than acting as counsel, strictly speaking, and he advised me. I never remember sealing Butler at Tracy's house, nor do I ever remember telling Tracy of my difficulties when Butler was in the same house. The first walk I had with Mrs. Tilton was in the summer of 1871, when

I MRT HER IN THE STERRY

accidentally. On another occasion I met her in Montague street, and walked with her, but not about the somedal, nor did I sak her if the charge of winning her affections was true; I took it for granted that it was, and yet walked with her. I teller her and that it was, and yet walked with the charge of winning her affec

jury was called after the recess. Mr. Beecher, during this interlude, sat in the place he usually occupied in the former portions of the trial, side by side with his wife, and chatted with her and laughed. Dr. Edward Beecher, brother of defendant, stood at one side of the jury-box and surveyed the scene around him. Judge Robinson, of the New York Superior Court, occupied a place on the bench with Judge Neilson. It was nearly minutes past the hour when

on the beach with Judge Neilson. It was hearly to minutes past the hour when

MR. REECHER RESUMED

the witness stand and conlinued his cross-examination. He testified: I do not remember walking with Mrs. Tilton in New York in the autumn of 1871, hor was I in an oyster salcon or restaurant in that city with her. In the walks we had there was no talk between usof her having given her affections to me, but I knew that she had at that time. I was not made acquainted with the fact that Bessie Turner had been sent away until I received the letter from Mrs. Morse dated January, 1871. I made advances to Mr. Moulton somelimes in checks. I have not personally examined by stub check-hook for the dates of any of these advances, nor do I know that it indicates the time and purpose for which it was given. [Shown a check.] I remember giving this to Mr. Moulton. Helore I gave it Mr. Moulton sadd Mr. Tilton was embarrassed and had a good deal to pay. Prior to tals Mr. Moulton speke of the mortgage on Tilton's house, and stated that Tilton said that if it was raised he would settle the house upon his wife. I said to Moulton that whenever Tilton's triends were doing anything in this way to count me in. There was no hint as to my duty or obligation in the matter, and I did not regard it as blackmalling. Sometimes Moulton asked me by note, and at other times personally. [Handed a letter.] I think this money mea-

At different times I gave him money in currency, when the time would come around for another hill. I do not remember the dates of any of these payments. Sometimes these bills ran over, and the two were paid in one. At the time of the talk about the mortgage, I do not remember if anything was said about payments for Bessle Turner's expenses. Moulton always made the suggestions in a delicate manner that I was to co-operate with him. I never kept any account of the amounts paid for Hessie's schooling. Mr. Moulton told me about the mortgage in a conversation about Mrs. Tilton and the children. There was not the slightest pressure brought to bear on me in the matter. When he mentioned the mortgage I said I would stand in my place and do my part. Moulton said it would be the right thing for Tilton's friends to do, but he did not suggest I should take part in it. I only spoke once to him on the subject of the mortgage. Up to the time that this \$6,000 was paid Moulton never suggested anything more to me about the taking up of the mortgage. There were several conversations between Moulton and me about the taking up of the mortgage. There were several conversations between Moulton and me about the condition of the Geiden Age. Moulton said this paper was HESSLE TURNER'S EXPENSES.

INDISPENSABLE TO TILTON, and I understood from him that Tilton's friends had a consultation about putting the paper on its feet. On an evening wisit to Mr. Meulton's house he introduced the matter again, and drews a letter out of his pocket from which he read extracts. The writer stated there was sent a cash check for \$2.000, and two time drafts had also been sent. Moulton laid the two time drafts on the table, but he said he would not use them. I understood that the cash draft had been applied. Moulton then brough his hand down on the table and said this is what I call true friendship. There appeared to me nothing in this observation, nor did I think it was given as a hint to me, although I took it as one. The contribution I gave next day was voluntary; I did not understand the payment had anything to do with the settlement between Tilion and myself; if anything of the kind had been said it never would have been paid; I paid the money from

A few days after this interview I raised the money, or took steps to raise it. I think I met Mr. Moulton on the street when I gave him the \$6,000. I did not think when I paid this money that it was blackmailing. Before this I had paid Moulton \$2,000, but paid none after it. I paid this money cheerfully, without thinking I had been taken advantage of. This, you will understand, applies to Moulton. I have no means of getting at the exact amounts of the sums I paid. When Moulton got the \$6,000 he was to husband it, and teed it out to Mr. Tilton indictiously and carefully. I had no reason to think that Theodore Tilton was blackmailing me. I do not remember that fact of the money being given to Moulton was to be kept secret. I had a translent impression after I paid the \$2,000 for Tilton, and at the time that I made a statement, that Tilton was obtaining money from me and was levying blackmail. MOTIVES OF PRIENDSHIP

Moulton for not applying to me, but I never thought that he had used improper means to get it from me. The dissatisfaction spoken of in my statement occurred about August, 1874, when the \$2,000 was paid, and the thought fitted through my mind that it was blackmail. The \$5,000 did not savor of blackmail when I paid it. Moulton told me it would save the Golden Age free from difficulties, and spoke about the efforts of Tilton's riends in that direction. I do not think the thought of blackmail came after the committee's investigation in 1874. It was some other person who mentioned the word blackmail to me. It was, I think, Mr. Shearman or Gen. Tracy. I defended Moulton, but it was beaten into me by good, sound admonition, and I was told I was green. I have no thought now about whether Moulton intended to levy blackmail when he got the \$7,000 from me. I am afraid he did. When I am brought to the point the thoughts come to me that

I am brought to the point the thoughts come to me that

IT WAS BLACKMAILING.

Moulton appealed to my generosity and kindness, and therefore it was a species of moral blackmailing. My lawyers taiked to me a good deal about it and fought this idea into my head. They intimated it to me a good deal worse than Moulton dist. If he used my generous feelings in obtaining the meney for Mr. Tilton I think he did levy blackmail on me. After the interview I told him that I would pay this money. He did not mention the sum. I might have paid \$1,000 or \$500. It was after my return from White Mountain that my lawyers taiked to me about it. I had before that made a statement before the committee. It was not my written statement, but was taken down by a stenographer. After my return from the White Mountains I thought that it was blackmail. When I made this statement, too, in August, 1874, I had an impression that it was blackmail. It was one of my wavering moments when I thought so; it became my fixed impression. I did not read a newspaper that touched on the subject of Moulton's blackmail, nor do I remember hearing of it at all. In October, 1874, Mesers. Tracy, Shearman, Winslow, Sage, Storrs and Cleveland taiked me into the idea that it was blackmail. I also taiked with Mr. O. Bartlett, the lawyer, about it, and also with Ross W. Raymond, and his hand was always heavy on me. I talked with all the members of the committee about it before

I FREFARED MY STATEMENT.

I spoke to Mesers. Cleveland, Shearman and Raymond about it. Mr. Cleveland was a parishloner of mine, and associated with J. B. Ford at Co. in the publication of the Christian Union. He learned from me the facts of the matter, and was appointed a member of the investigating committee. He expressed his mind before my statement that this was blackmail. I do not remember that I made a statement of the facts before he was appointed on the committee. He expressed his opinion to me about these facts. Some of the other members of the committee I talked to, and got expressions of opinions from them on some points. I also talked with Mr. Sage, but got no expression of opinion from him. I did not hear the report of the committee when it was read, and have never read it. I understood there was a triumphant acquittal in that report. I also heard it from other friends. I never remember Sage teiling me what was in it about blackmailing, or ioner of mine, and associated with J. B. Ford &

THE PISTOL SCENE. THE PISTOL SCENE.

I had no business relations with Mr. Gage, but he was a friend of mine. Messre. Storrs, Cleve land, White and Winslow were the other mem bers of the committee. I think I delivered a sermon on one occasion on the nobility of confession. ion. Mr. Fullerion read extracts from this sermon

1869. The court then adjourned.

The Cloven Foot Appearing-Treason Hatch ing.
New Onleans, April 20.—The majority repo

NEW ORLHANS, April 20.—The majority report of the House Committee on Elections and Qualifications declaring George B. Buckdardt, of Orleans; O. L. Collins, of St. Helena; Charles Delhemme and Felix Voorheys, of St. Martin, entitled to the Seats new occupled by Richards, Rocheon, Floyd and Martinette was adopted by Clyeas to 32 mays.

Before the above action in the House the Senate had adjourned until to-morrow. Before adjourning, however, a resolution was introduced unseating Goode and reseating Grozier.

Mr. Lowell, (Rep.,) chairman of the committee of the House to examine the books of the auditor, submitted a report, which closed as follows:
Your committee further report that upon evidence collected by them, and in virtue of powers and duties imposed upen them by the laws of the State under which they were appointed, they are of opinion that Charles Clinton, auditor of public accounts of the State of Louisiana, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeaners. They therefore recommend to the House the adoption of the accounts of the State of Louisiana, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeaners. They therefore recommend to the House the adoption of the accounts of the State of Louisiana, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors in crime.

The report went over under the rules.

New York Yesterday.

Edward Murphy has been sentenced to eighteen years in the State prison for highway robbery.

The hod carriers struck for \$2.00 per day of eight hours. This left the masons out of employ for lack of tenders.

A general strike of lathers took place. They are striking for the wages they received last summer and eight hours a day.

Albert Schaffer and Chas. Jeroridge were arrested, charged with passing counterfeit five-dollar greenbacks, in Brooklya.

The express commanies of the United States The express companies of the United State have made an arrangement with ex-Governo Bigler under which their agents are authorized and requested to sell stock of the Centennia board of finance. board of finance.

The committee appointed by the recent Presbyterian conference have completed the draft of a constitution for the proposed confederation of the Presbyterian Churches, which is to be considered at the meeting in London next July.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

SENSATIONAL CABINET RUMORS.

SEVENTEENTH CALL FOR 5-20 BONDS.

TRANSFER OF THE CUSTODY OF TREASURE.

THE TAX ON SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

Micial News from the Hostile Cheyennes - Business in the Customs Division of the Treasury -Revenues and Finances-Check and Eraft Stamps to be Looked After by Bank Ex-

Rumors of Cabinet Changes

Inquiry in preper quarters fails to develop any undation for the rumored immediate changes in the Cabinet. It is known that the Attorney General is not averse to an exchange of his present operous position for one of more netive duties. but it is not probable that such a change will take place at present. The Secretary of the In-terior, who is now absent with the President, has not as yet indicated to his friends his purpose to retire from the Cabinet. The United States Treasurer.

Mr. John C. New, successor to General Spiner, will be in Washington some time during this ing preparatory to the transfer of the United States notes from the custody of General Spinner. The latter, now that he is nearly out of offi-cial harness, seems anxious to be as free as air. He has received many complimentary letters from distinguished persons throughout the country re-gretting his retirement from the public service.

Revenue Appointments. Frederick Koch has been appointed internal evenue gauger for the First district of Illinois. The following storekeepers have been appointed: Wm. Davis, Twenty-fourth district of Pennsyl-vania; G. H. Smathers, Seventh North Carolina.

Call for Five-Twenty Bonds. The Secretary of the Treasury has made the eventeenth call for 5-20 bonds of 1862, and notifies holders that the following coupen bonds will be paid on and after July 20, 1875, and that the in-terest on the same will cease on and after that day, vir: \$50-No. 18401 to No. 17100; \$190-No. 40001 to No. 84200; \$500-No. 20001 to No. 23400; \$1,900-No. 66001 to 70960, all inclusive. The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) is \$4,000,000. United States securities, forwarded for redeemion, should be addressed. forwarded for redemption, should be address to the "Loan Division of the Secretary's Office

The Tobacco and Whisky Tax. ommissioner Douglass has written a letter to . W. P. Burwell, of the Richmond Tobacco Exchange, acknowledging the receipt of his argument and brief filed with Solicitor Chesley, in favor of a medification of the rulings of the In-ternal Revenue Office regarding the time when the increase of tax on spirits and tobacco under the recent act of Congress shall take effect, and stating that he has failed to find therein suf-nicient reasons to induce any change in such reline.

Cancellation of Check Stamps. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that examinations thus far made by internal revocue officers, indicate that stamp checks, drafts, a.e., have been very generally eacheled according to law, and requesting that if in the judgment of the Secretary such a course would be proper, that he will, in the future, cause those examinations to be made by the ma-

Revenues and Finances.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$190,313.55. The customs receipts were \$572,220. National bank notes for redemption \$572,220. The amount of money in the Treasury Department at the close of business yeaterday afternoon was: currency, \$3,118,690; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$49,045,000; coin, \$37,970,45; coin certificates, \$23,323,400; outstanding legal-tenders, \$272,220,900.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday issued instructions to assistant United States treasurers throughout the country to commence upon this date the payment of the interest on United States bonds due the 1st proximo without rebate.

The Hostile Chevennes.

The Hostile Chevennes. The following was received at the Indian bu-

The following was received at the Indian bureau yesterday:

OPFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT. ?
CHENTEN RE AND ARRAPABOE AGENCY. }

BARLINGTON, I. T., April R. 1878.

Hon. Educard S. Smath, Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:
In continuation of my report of the 7th instant, in regard to the status of Indian affairs in this agency. I have to say that on the afternoon of the 7th instant we had a "roll call" of friendly Cheyennes, with the following result: Cheyennes, (Whirlwind's band)—Men present, 60; absent, 16; total, 80. Of the above absentees, seven have returned, being out after horses when the roll was called, and five additional of the remaining seven have been accounted for; but of the party of eleven Neythern Cheyennes who came with Fox Tail, nine have left the agency, and it is supposed joined the hostiles.

No definite information of the exact locality or intentions of the escaped heatile Cheyennes has reached this office. The women and children belonging to the campa re being concentrated at the camps of Whirlwind and Little Robe, and already number several bundred. It is now definitely known that in the affair of the 8th instant nine men and two women were killed and a number wounded, some of whom have since died. The

Army Orders
A board of officers, to consist of Col. J. C. Davis, 23d Infantry: Lieutenant Colonels C. Grover, vis, 23d infantry; Lieutenant Colonels C. Grover, 3d cavalry; R. I. Dodge, 23d infantry; A. J. Perry, deputy quartermaster general, and Capt. C. H. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, has been appointed to meet at Omaha, Nebraska, on the 15th of May to draw up and submit for the consideration of the Secretary of War specifications for cooking and beating stoves and ranges for army use, and to prepare a supply table, giving the number to be supplied, for use of efficers and of men in public quarters and barracks.

A general court-martial has been ordered to convene at Fort Whipple, Va., on the 20th of April, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. The detail of the court is as follows: First Lieut, R. P. Strong, 4th artillery, acting signal officer; First Lieut, G. S. Grimes, 2d artillery; First Lieut, C. E. Kilbourne, 2d artillery; Second Lieut, Philip Reade, 2d infantry, First Lieut, C. C. Wolcott, 3d artillery, is ordered to act as judge advocate.

Business Relating to Customs.

Business Relating to Customs.

The large accumulation of business in this branch of the Secretary's office, including appeals branch of the Secretary's office, including appeals for refund of duties and miscellaneous applications for relief, necessarily causes some apparent delay in the disposition thereof. This is partly owing to the volume of current business, in which there is no diminution, and much of which demands immediate dispatch, thus hindering the disposition of questions, some of which are of long standing. In spite of every effort to bring up arrears in regular order, there are probably cases of an exceptional character which are ensitled to preference. When the facts are brought to the notice of the Department, and appear to justify exceptional treatment, such cases receive immediate attention. Frequent changes in the head of the division, involving more or less of a change of policy, and inviting a repetition of importunity upon questions once determined, are unfortunate. Kullings and decisions should, as far as possible, he applied to classes, so that a ringle decision would dispose of the entire class.

Movements of the President.

Boston, April 20.—This morning Gov. Gaston called upon the President at the Bovere house to take leave of him. United States Marshal Usher accompanied the President and the members of his Cabinet to Springfield by the 10 o'clock train for New York. Mr. G. W. Childs formed one of the party. Senator Harwood, the chairman, and two members of the Legislative sommittee left the Revere house with the State's guests, and escorted them to the State line. This evening the President and Mrs. Grant, Secretary and Mrs. Robeson, Secretary and Mrs. Fish, Secretary and Mrs. Robeson, Secretary and Mrs. Helknap, Posmaster General Jewell, Mr. Childs and Col. Fish will dine with A. T. Stewart in New York. Murder of Half-Breeds in the Indian Terri-

Muscoens, 1. T., April 20.—Samuel Osage, a member of the Cherokee Council of the Tallequah district, was shot three times, and his throat cut, while on his way from Fort Gibson to throat cut, while on his way from Fort Gibson to his home Saturday evening. Suspicion rests upon Jasse Forman and Joe Lynch, half breeds, and the sheriff is in pursuit of them. Usage was connected with the killing of a brother of Forman during the council a year ago.

An old negro living near Chouteau, Cherokee Nation, attacked and killed another negro yesteriny. The old man has been living in incest with his daughter for some time, which being known to the other man, he was killed to prevent his giving evidence against the old man.

Andrew Jackson Hamilton-The telegrams bring news of the death of this eminent man. His exit calls for more than a passing notice, and the task seems fittingly to fall upon one who has known him longer and better than the few of his surviving cotempora-

Andrew J. Mamilton was born in Alabama nearly sixty years agone. His parents had re-moved from South Carolina at an early day. His father was a man of limited means; the op portunities for education in contral Alabama were not liberal fifty years ago, and of these Andrew J. Hamilton shared but few. He cannot be said

pertunities for education in central Alabama were not liberal fifty years ago, and of these Andrew J. Hamilton shared but few. He cannot be said to have grown into manhood without cultivation; but he received nothing beyond a plain English education. Perhaps his best instruction was in the county clerk's office, where he cultivated superior penmanship, and, having an aptitude for forms, he came out with a taste for the legal profession. After a failure as a merchant in a small way, he betook himself to the elements of the inw. He soon mastered the great principles and came to the bar in Alabama. There, too, the young lawyer first launched into politics. His very name implies that he was reared in the Democratio faith. But so far as the support of Hugh. L. White for the Presidency in 1836, and being defeated for the Englishure upon that tickst, was a departure from that school, Hamilton was numbered among those who thus gravitated towards the strict State rights creed. Southern politics were then very unsettied. In the contest of 1844 Hamilton was a supporter of Polk and the annexation of Texas. The next year he removed to that newly-annexed State, and settled first at Lagrange, and soon afterwards at Austin, the State capital, where, as early as 1836, he was appointed attorney general of the State, which office he filled for a short time with credit to himself. The jurisprudence of Texas was then mixed and difficult. It had come down through the Spanish system; it was administered without any distinction between law and equity, and it had retained many of the Spanish least. The great field of litigation had grown out of the conflicting laws respecting land titles. Hamilton mastered these different subjects with remarkable rapidity. But his superiority did not lie in accurate and extensire law learning. Nature rather than the cultivation of the higher arts had made him an orator. His voice was strong, full and melodious: his manner truly dramatic, his figure tall and firm, and his face peculiarly expressive. In

Until 1856 there was no organization in Texas

inaract for some spiencial successes of forensic elequence.

Until 1856 there was no organization in Texas upon national politics. That year Hamilton was put upon the electoral ticket as the supporter of Suchanan. He had the previous year rendered valuable services for the Democracy in the contest against know Nothingism. The only contest in Texas was between Buchanan and Fillmore. There was never any doubt as to where the majority would be. But Hamilton was an unsatisfactory candidate with some of the leading Democrats. His views were too broad and acute to embrace the dogma against "squatter sovereignity," as it was called. He could never comprehend the quality in the slave which put him beyond all power of legislation in the Territories. The theory promulgated was that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislatures had the power to exclude the slave from the common Territories, nor indeed to employ other legislation in regard to slavery except to protect the institution, until the propie, in convention, with or without an enabling act, came to form a State constitution for admission into the Union.* Then, and not before, these candidates for acmission by erganic law could expel or perpetuate slavery, with the right to be admitted into the Union regardless of the wisbes of Congress. In other words, that slavery was beyond the power of statute law. Perhaps few minds could now accept such a platitude in regard to any species of property or persons. But for his dissent Hamilton received the disapprobation of the extremists, He maintained his place on the ticket, but with no cordality toward the extremists, In 1858, when the writer was waging a bitter contest against judicial nominations and the support of a very unfit candidate for the highest judicial office, Hamilton came to the rescue, and did more than any one man to redeem the State by the power of his eloquence. This contest drove many of the Democratic leaders from the party organization, and it prepared the way for the

test against jucicial nominations and the support of a very unit candidate for the highest judicial office, Hamilton came to the rescue, and did more than any one man to redeem the State by the power of his eloquence. This contest drove many of the Democratic leaders from the party organization, and it prepared the way for the splendid victory, upon the platform of the Consituation and the Union, which elected Sam Houston Governor, and Mesza. Hamilton and John H. Resgan to Congress. Unfortunately kengan was also upon the regular ticket, but he had been repudiated by extreme men because of his Union sentiments. The history thus given will show why Hamilton fell so readily into the support of Judge Bouglas. The vote which he received for Speaker was creditable to him. Imbued with a strong love for the Union, Hamilton had no place with the extreme Southern men. As a member of Corwin's committee of thirty-three Hamilton cemented his Union record. And so strong were his feelings that he never found the place where he might yield his views to the mad leadership of the secessionists. I think that the most eloquent effort of his life was in denunciation of secession at Austin, after the people had ratified the secession ordinance. It was in the face of the revolutionary convention then in sension. The speech was donant and prophetic. Such was the Union sentiment even at that late day that the people of the senatorial district embracing the State capital, elected him to the Senate. But he refused to take the Confederate oath, and was never seated. And when alterwards martial law was proclaimed and the oath demanded, Hamilton fied from his State and came North. In the Cooper Institute he for the first time defined the exact issues of the war by proclaiming that liberty to the white man or slavery to the black had to perish. And from that time throughout the contest Hamilton was the first to conceive the leas of the Southern loyal convention at Philadelphia. His speeches through that year will never be lorgotten by those

little army by demanding for the robels the same privileges which were accorded to the colered men.

Ingratitude is proverbial. Neither side thanked him. With the weight of the Federal Administration against him, and the modern facility of counting, Hamilton wandefeated for the Governorship in 1876. His political career here closed. He was doomed to see the party which he was the first to found in Texas sink into a hopeless minority in the State. As historian I could not record less.

Andrew J. Hamilton was a man of splendid talents, of warm impulses, great aptitude, and he possessed a high order of eloquence. He was generous to a fault. Had he owned the whole world as completely as Pharach owned Egypt under the administration of Joseph, there weald have been no need of an agrarian law. All would soon have been divided. Neither friend not enemy was ever deried a favor by Hamilton which he could possibly render. He had his weaknesses and his faults. Who has not: His were such as the world will soon forget. His children, of whom he leaves four, will never forget his noble qualities, or cease to remember his devotion to them and their mother, who survives him. And, however men may have differed from Andrew J. Hamilton, all will be obliged to accord to him patriotic devotion to the whole country. His was a nature which only developed its strength through dark and trying times. It is easy to be a patriot and even a devotee when all are patriots and devotes, but to be such when the path is fall of thorns and dangers is a different matter.

Hamilton's dissolution was hastened by a rapid consumption. Who shall say how much of that was caused by his sloquent appeals to his countrymen? Peace to his memory and forgetfulness to his faults.

Garibaldi's health is improving. General Heintzelman and family expect soon to sail for Europe, to be absent during the sum mer.

A London telegram says that Sir Joseph Haw-ley, well known in connection with the British turf, is dead. turf, is dead.

Senator Cenever, of Fierida, will leave Washington in a few days to inspect his farm in New Jersey, after which he will go to Fiorida.

President Grant and party arrived in New York last evening from Massachusetts, and with a number of distinguished guests dined at A. T. Stewart's.

Among the passengers by the steamer Both-nia at New York are Hou. John Jay, late United States Minister at Vienna, and Col. Jarome Ne-poleon Ecoaparte.

Lieutenant H. C. Hunter, U. S. N., who has been stationed at the navy yard for some time past, leaves in a lew days for a cruise on the Ten-nessee, which is fitting out as A dmiral Reymolds' dagship, for duty on Asiatic station. Lieutenant Hunter has hours of friends in the city, especially among the youthe leades, who are despity grieved at parting with so gallant an officer.

Chicaco, April 20.—In the Siliard tourna-ment last night Gallagner best Shaw 200 to 114. In the tenth inning Gallagher made 94. Winner's average, 11.2.19. Miller best Carter 200 to 190. Winner's average, 64.50. Raines best Maggi-oli 200 to 181. Winner's average, 44.9. Chicaco, April 20.—In the billiard tournament to might Livermun best House 200 to 181. Galla-gher best Miller 200 to 90, and Rhined best Mo-Afte 200 to 186.

IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

ITS CHARACTER, QUANTITY AND COST.

LUXURIES, SUPERFLUITIES

HANDSOME CONTRIBUTION TO COMMERCE.

ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS PER ANNUM

This Revenue Goes Out of the Country and is Paid by American Consumers to the Labor of Other Lands-Worse than This, the Most of

The following interesting article is from the Washington correspondence of the New York

ed in Foreign Vessels.

To most readers the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Commerce is not a very interesting book. It is a printed volume of over 1,000 pages, embracing a great variety of statistics, in tabulated form, concerning the com-merce and navigation of the United States. In turning the pages of this volume the eye grows weary with the great mass of figures presented, and it is laid down with a feeling of admiration for the industry and patience and ingenuity of those who labored in its compilation and arrange-ment. Few persons will spend much time in perusing the yolume, and yet it is a volume that

READ WITH INTEREST AND STUDIED WITH PROPE The report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 187', has just been published. It shows that during that year the value of goods and merchandise imported into the United States from foreign countries, and upon which duty was paid, amounted to \$415,748,693. The amount of duty paid to the United States on that valuation was \$160,288, tion of the goods imported. During the same period the value of goods and merchandise im-ported, and upon which, being on "the free list," no direct duty was imposed, amounted to \$150. 117,061. These values are, however, subject to what is known as "discriminating duty," and yielded to the United States in the shape of revenue \$123,280. Discriminating duty is a duty of ten per cent. charged upon goods imported from countries other than those in which the goods were grown or manufactured, and goods im-THE TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED

THE TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED for the year was \$595,881,248. The total value of our exports for the year, reduced to a gold value, was \$602 \$13,465, showing a balance in invovo of the United States of \$57,002,197. Of specie and bullion we imported \$22,864,000, and exported \$80,002,197. Of specie and bullion we imported \$22,864,000, and exported \$80,002,400, the balance against us being \$88,175,869. Compared with the year 1871, the value of our exports for 1874 show an increase of \$85,77,862.

An examination of the detailed statement of articles imported is an interesting and profitable study, and those who have never looked into this subject nor worked for several bours picking out items and adding columns of figures to obtain results, will be surprised at the amount of money we annually pay for articles of personal dress and ernament manufactured in foreign countries. To show the exteat and obstracter of our expenditures for foreign merchandies of this class, the statement following has been prepared from the report of the Bareau of Statistics to which reference has been made. This statement does not embrace all the imported articles which may be properly classified as

ARTICLES OF DRESS AND GRHAMENT.

American insularly and development in made to European markets.

What we pay for reasonal drawfill European markets.

For hats, bonnets and hoods, and for trimmings for those articles, we paid in the last fiscal year al.674,800, and on the same articles was paid \$228,600 for duties, which will swell their first cost to over \$2,000,000. But that is not all we paid for adorning and protecting our heads. Feathers and articles manulactures from it, such as wigs, curls and ringlets, we paid \$1,17,943, and for hair-pins, with which to give it pose and effect, \$96,800. Adding these items together we have \$6,683,013, which represents the original cost of merchandise purchased by the people of the United States during the twelve menchs ending June 30, 1874, for adorning the head alone, and in that sum is not included the value of ribbons, which form a conspicuous part of the headgear of our fashionable ladies. To cover our hands with gloves, mitts and mittens cost us \$4,972,068, and for the privilege of carrying fans we paid \$654,400, which does not include the refreshing paim leaf, of which we imported 70,131 dozen, at an expense of \$8,029. For our handkerchiefs, hemmed and hemstitched, we paid \$308,072, and for perfumery, cosmetics and dentrifices, \$251,132. Our combs cut us \$277,222. The cost of umbrelias, parasols and san-shades ran up to \$207,975, and \$61,013,-836 was p.id for our pocket-knives.

Many ladies will be surprised to learn that 165,971 dozen corsets, valued at \$4,255,800, had to be imported to add to their symmetry and grace. The importation of a few additional dozen would have been equal to one corset for every woman in the State of New York, according to the consus of 1870. It required a larger expenditure of money to cover our pedal extremities than to cover san adorn our heads, \$7,387,347 being the amening paid for hosiery, and that does not include the cost of garters. The hosiery is classified as follows: Oction, \$4,406,876; wool, 218,422 pounds, valued as imported was for purposes of personal ado

THE COST OF DRESS GOODS.

We paid for dress and piece goods made of slik, \$15.495.554, which is about equal to the sum paid for importations of wines and spirits; for slik velvets, we paid \$1,705,852; slik goods and goods mixed with slik, not otherwise specified, \$10,461,075; slik and indis-rabber goods, \$273,737. The total value of our slik importations was \$50,464,955, and that, it must be remembered, merely represents the cost of the merchandise delivered on our dooks, with the freight unpaid. In piece goods made of wool we received 70,551,608 square yards, for which we paid, including duties, \$25,712,704, an average cost of fifty cents in geld per square yard. Of piece goods manufactured of cotten we imported 49,107,047 square yards, worth \$5,920,864, to which add \$4,407,225 paid for duties, and the cost is swelled to \$11,897,189. The quantity of piece goods imported, manufactured of wool and cotton, joined together, would cover a surface of thirty-nine square miles. For cotton goods not otherwise specified we paid \$2,209,884, and fer 18,005 pounds of wool Balmorals, \$16,485.

FOR 682,625 pounds of wool shawls we paid \$5,380,978, and 354 silk shawls cost us \$14,290, or about \$40 for each shawl. Webbing, belting, braids and buttons, manufactured of wool, were valued at \$1,682,399, and goods manufactured from flax, jute or hemp flot up \$14,405,873. To cover our floors with foreign carpets cost \$6,172,564, while our beds were supplied with foreign banksts for the sum of \$6,382. In the way of watches and jewelry we encouraged the foreign manufacturers to the autent of \$2,883,750; imitations of jet, \$570,661; bogus jewelry, \$598,853, and coral, \$60,565. To adorn cursaives with diamonds, cameos, mosaics and other precious stones we paid \$3,537,500. All the values here given include the amount paid for duties its separately stated. Freight and other expenses incidental to sea transportation are not included.

A few other articles may be mentioned which will prove of interest. While not articless of dress or ernament, most of them are nearly allied to such articles. SHAWLS, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY. SOME OF THEM ARE DOD OUR AMUSEUMENT.

some of them are for our amuseument, as few are articles of utility, and several are medicines and Grage. Heginating with smell-articles, we find that to import quill footh-picks we have to pay \$13,050, and for musical instruments, \$1,123,151. The \$1,201 packs of playing cards imported were invoiced at \$5,733, and for the privilege of shuffing and dealing them we had to pay to the United States \$7,350, duties thus requiring an enter of \$15,125. before we "cett" our smeds of foreign manufacture. The first cost of our imported doll-bables was \$555,400, that of our Christmas toys \$616,007, while our Beligus samange only cost \$167,773, and our saurkraut only \$5,575. For empty skins, lots which as stuffed our own beligus before consuming it, we had to pay \$607,00. We broke \$1,519,000, decour of foreign-laid eggs, for which we had to pay \$747,850. For first-works we expended \$4,140, and for 155,255 boxes of Chinese fire-crackers we paid the heathen manufacturers \$125,783, and to the United States the sum of \$150,385 in duties, these making the original cost of annually celebrating our natal

cers we paid \$10,500; smeletons and other preparations of anatomy, \$8,643, and for sinews and nerves, \$5,820.

Of metallic pens, we received 304,304 gross, which cost \$160,701, and wood lead pencils, \$1,454 gross, for which we paid \$167,812. There was imported 2,729,489 pounds of castile seap, at an expanse of \$724,104, and 300,167 pounds of perfumed tollet soap, at a cost of \$100,688. For green fruits from the tropics and for nuts we paid \$4,300,350, and for olive and salad oils, \$448,314. For 1,122,632 pounds of indigo we paid \$977,504, and for 4,644 ounces of musk and civet, \$33,146. For the benefit of apothecaries we sent abread for the following quantities and values of physic arsenic, 1,638,335 pounds, costing us \$157,502; campher, 188,787, value \$106,576; jalap, 116,068 pounds, worth \$19,476; ipecac, 22,202 pounds, worth \$19,476; ipecac, 22,202 pounds, worth \$7,632, vaccine virus, \$209,309. Our foreign choose cost us \$539,478; starch, \$38,191; islifes, \$11,734. For leather and articles manufactured therefrom, not including gloves, mitts and mittens, we paid \$8,688,709.

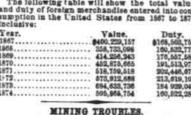
The articles enumerated in this synopais will serve to show the character and extent of our annual expenditures for invaries of foreign growth and manufacture. Liquer and tobacco should be included in order to give completeness to the statement. For imported wince and sphartis, we paid \$16,562,126, and for tobacco and manufactures of tobacco, \$14,521,519. The figures given in this statement represent only the valuation placed on the goods by the importers, with the amount of customs duties added. When it is stated that our imports for the last year reached \$500,000,000, the figures are simply a factor by which we determise the extent of that class of our commerce, and by which we may make comparisons with former years. The figures do not represent the value paid by the consumer for that class of merchandise. If we add \$100,522,255 (that being the amount collected by the Government for customs duties) to \$509,861,248, (that being the value of the merchandise imported,) we have, as the first cost to the tradesmen of our importations, the sum of \$556,851,552.

to the tradesmen of our importations, the sum of \$756.383,532.

To cover the cost of freight, insurance and expense incidental to transportation, including profits of importers and merchants, at least twenty-five per cent, of the first cost of the merchandise is added before it reaches the consumer. Add twenty-five per cent, to the original cost, and it will be seen that the American people paid for foreign merchandise of every description during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, the sum of \$964,485,647, a sum nearly equal to one half of the entire national debt. Computing our imports for 1873 by the same system of calculation, we paid that year for foreign merchandise \$1,099,453,472.

VALUE OF IMPORTS FOR THE PASK NOWE TRADE.

VALUE OF IMPORTS FOR THE PAST RIGHT TEARS. The following table will show the total value and duty of foreign merchandise entered into consumption in the United States from 1867 to 1874 inclusive:



Movements of the Miners' and Laborers'

Benevolent Association. POTTSVILLE, PA., April 20.—A meeting of the executive board of the Miners' and Laborers' Senevolent Association has been called to conwene at Pottsville on April 22, when the question will be discussed and voted upon whether to continue the strike or not. A circular has been issued calling on every member to be present. The dissatisfaction existing among some miners, telegraphed yesterday, results from a secret circular issued to each branch, which says: "The time has arrived when a change of programme is necessary; that there is great searcity of ocal. Netwithstanding the suspension has not been general there is now a heavy demand for coal, and many individual operators of collieries are in such condition that if the work does not proceed immediately they will be unable to ship coal during the year, and the uniters are becoming poer."

The following propositions are to be acted on:

1. That the demand for \$2.75 and \$5 basis to be withdrawn on the ground that we are willing to make that much of a concession to the professed necessities of our operations, and that the demand is not general through all the regions.

2. That members of the union shall return to work for whatever will pay the basis, regardless of whather it be signed for the year or not; but that no coal be shipped from the collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company until such time as a final settlement has vene at Pottsville on April 22, when the question that no coal be shipped from the collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company until such time as a final settlement has been made by the committees of the Coal Exchange and the M. and L. B. A.

This resolution will allow dead work to be done for the C. and I. company. If the above propositions are not accepted, it is suggested that some means be devised for sending a number of people to places where mining is now being done, and that as much morey as can be had, and which is not absolutely needed to buy bread for the poorest, to be devoted to keeping them who are willing to go [away but have not the money to take them. It would be much better to do this, even if compelled to go to Lutzerne county and other like places, where, though wages have been reduced, the reduction is not so great as that preposed to us. A certain amount of coal must be shipped to supply the market, but it is not good policy for us to go to cut it where the reduction is the least:

The general impression is that this circular shows signs of weakness among the entire organization, and the leaders are charged with attempting to destroy private mines and cripple business for the remainder of the year. Many miners are leaving the region to seek employment elsewhere. Ten thousand persons are employed in the ocal trade in this region, and the result of the meeting next Thursday is anxiously looked for by all classes. It is impossible to predict the result at this time, though it is generally conceded, if loit to a direct vet of the miners, there would be a resumption of work at every colliery immediately.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Newburg (Ohio) iron mills have resumed operations, the men accepting Pittsburg prices.

The famous race horse Kentucky died Sunday at Babylon, L. I. He belonged to Mr. Belmont.

The bollers, nail-feeders and helpers of the Wheeling Iron Mills all went on a strike yesterday. Wheeling Iron Mills all went on a strike yester-day.

Accounts from all portions of the West and South indicate much damage by frost to cotton and fruit.

The testimony in the Bowen libel trial at Char-leston, S. C., began yesterday. The defendants are making a hot contest.

The City Council of Boston appropriates \$30,000 for the Centennial celebration, on the 17th of June next, of the battle of Bunker Hill.

General Provest. of Philadelphia, has resigned

for the Centennial celebration, on the lith of June part, of the battle of Bunker Hill.

General Provest, of Philadelphia, has resigned the command of the First division Pennsylvania National Guard, Cause, disagreement with the Governor.

Westmoreland county, Pa., will celebrate the centennial of her declaration of independence on the lith of May. A great crowd is expected at Greensburg on the occasion.

Both East and West bound trains on the Union Pacific railway moved from the blockade yesterday. The water in Green river was falling, and everything locked favorable.

Trion Factory, a post village in Chattanooga county, has been burned, at a loss of \$150,000; insurance, \$35,000. Three hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

Benjamin Shulit and Harvey Day, starting on a drive at Camden yesterday, were struck by a passing engine of the Camden and Amboy train. The former was instantly killed and the latter seriously injured.

The fifteenth amendment anniversary, passage of the civil rights bill, anniversary of the evacuation of Richmond, ac, were celebrated yesterday by the colored population of Richmond and Machester. There was a large turnout off civic societies, military organizations and colored people generally. The procession was the largest ever held by them in Rehmond.

Cable Flashes. LONDON, April 20.—Sir George Campbell, Lib-ral, has been elected member of Parliament LONDON, April M.—Sir George Campoell, Lin-eral, has been elected member of Farliament from Kirkealdy.

Panis, April 22.—A duel took place resterday between M. Maggiela, editor of the Union, and M. Rogat, editor of the Fays. The weapons used were swords. Both of the combatants were

wounded.

LONDON, April 21-5:30 a. m.—The Daily News' correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that a plot has been discovered in Khiva see the massacre of all the Russians in the Khanati. Russian papers accuse the Emir of Afghanistan of complicity. It is thought that military operations have already been ordered by Russia.

plicity. It is thought that military operations have already been ordered by Russia.

Panie, April 20.—The funeral of the erronauts who lost their lives in the balloon Zenith took place to-day, and was attended by many gentlemen eminent in the scientific world. M. Gomat, representative of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. made a speech, tendering the homage of that institution to the martyrs of science. Other appropriate and affecting remarks were made.

London, April 20.—The Ensem spring meeting commenced to-day. There is a great crowd in attendance, and the weather is beautiful. The great race of the meeting, the city and suburban handicap, was run during the day and was won by Dalham by a half length, Freeman coming in second and Tam O'Shanter third Timear started the favorite, at 6 to I, but ran badly, Other betting was 46 to I against Dalham; 16 to I against Freeman, and 14 to I against D'Shanter.

Lordon, May 20.—Dr. Renealy appeared in the Guildhall matice room to-day, in response to a summens issued at the instance of Mr. Wright, editor of the Advertice, charging him with libed. The room was filled with the friends of the Bootor, and a dense crowd was in the street. After hearing the summons was dismissed. The result was greeted with tremendous cheering by the people in the room, which was caught up by those outside. Dr. Kenselly was excepted from the building by thousands of people.

Mail advices from Havans, regarding the es-Mail advices from Havana, regarding the es-caped murderer Sharkey, maythat the Spanish authorities, after premising that they would send him en board of an American veicel, now say they are awaiting orders from the Spanish Minister at Washington; that the American papers have said too much about the affair, and that Sharkey can-not now be given up without the operation of an extradition treaty between the United States and Spain.

M'KENDREE CHAPEL.

THIRTY YEARS OF EXISTENCE.

CELEBRATION OF THE IMPORTANT EVENT.

INTERESTING EXERCISES LAST NIGHT

ROLL-CALL OF ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

Sketch of the Origin and Work of the Church-

Sesults from a Small

McKendree chapel was held last night, in the new church building erected two years ago, on Massachusetts avenue, between Ninth and Tonth streets. Invitations had been sent out to the former pastors and members to unite with the pres The committee of arrangements for the occasion (Rev. John H. Dashiell, John C. Harkness P S Davis and G.T. Langly) decided to hold religious and social services, and through the assistance of the lady members the latter was a decided success. At 7:30 o'clock the presiding elder, Rev. Dr. W. T. Speak, secended the platform with Rev. Dr. Dashiell, the present pastor; Brs. F. S. Evans, Geo. Hill and Geo. W. Cooper, former pastors, and the following ministers occupied seats in front of the altar: B. Peyton Brown, Mr. McKenny, Jas. Henning, M. A. Turner and H. A. Cleveland.

THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES

began with the hymn "Biest be the tie that binds," after which Dr. Speak invoked divine blessing. Rev. Mr. Evans, one of the former pastors, read the 103d psalm from the Bible used in the old oburch from the beginning.

Rev. Dr. Dashiell next addressed the congregation, and the founders of the church were delighted to see so many present. They were pleased to see their old pastor, Dr. Evans, present, and he with them was glad he had come to see his old friends once more. In behalf of those living he thanked God for their preservation for the past thirty years. On the 20th of April, thirty-five years ago, the church was dedicated. He next read a letter from Mr. W.-G. Exgleston, a former paster, regretting his inability to be present. The letter referred to the hand disixyone organizers, and thanked God that so many romain. His heart's affection was towards the church and its members.

Dr. Bashiell continued his remarks by saying there had been sixty-one original members, and that thirty-one of them still survived. Many of the old pastors have passed away to the eternal world. McKendree chapel steod on a sound doctrine. It is a spiritual and earnest church. The old doctrine and old fellowship are still held on to. It is really an old McKendree theorem for hundred and fifty-one names on the records of the church, besides twenty-five probationists. The class meetings are well attended, and the Sunday school was fourishing.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

has over three hundred scholars; there is also an infant class. Dr. Dashiell again welcomed all present, and read a letter from J. E. Mill, one of the original members, regretting not being present. The letter was written by Mrs. Mill, as her hasband had become blind; He also read a letter from Dr. McCaully, regretting his non-attendance. Another hymn was sung, and Mr. John C. Harkness arose and said he did not want those in the audience to feel that they were in straight-jackers, but wanted them to be free and enjoy themselves. Brother Evans made a series of appointments for missionary work. His first labor was on H street, where steed an engine-house. Great difficulties were excountered, and the door of the house was closed on him. He next held forth under a tree. At that time the determination was made to purchase a lot and build a

PAT AND SAUCY.

He worked hard and gathered together a congregation. April 20, 1845, the church was dedicated. There stood around the altar sixty-one persons. Mr. Harkbess read over the list and all present answered to their names. The result was as follows:

THE ORIGINAL ROLL.

The original roll of membership showed sixty-one names, who are accounted for as follows: Still members, 18; dead, 31; scattered, 12. Those STILL MEMBERS are Rev. T. S. Evana, Z. Jones, S. C. Jones, Geo. T. Langley, Mary A. Langley, James N. Bavis, Edward M. Spedden, Caroline M. Spedden, May E. Brown, Henry T. Grear, Michael Reardon, Phebe Holledge, John C. Harkness, Maria Miles, Tabitha Miles, Sarah C. Marlow, Catharine Henry, Ann E. Beall.

ry, Ann E. Beall.

THE DEAD

are Susan P. Evans, H. G. O'Neal, Mary O'Neal, Ass Gladman, Elizabeth S. Davis, Daniel Lazenby, W. H. Clampitt, Catherine L. Clampitt, H. H. Robinson, George Crandell, James Holledge, Elizabeth Holledge, Thomas Holledge, William B. Benson, Susan Benson, James Serivner, James F. Harvey, Margaret Y. Harkness, Martha Harkness, Rackel Beall, Elizabeth Mosabee, Mary Lazenby, Mary A. Marlow, Ann Lazenby, Mary Chew, Susan O'Neal, Julia Callahan, Mary Hudal, Elizabeth Pierce, Maris L. Vernon, Ann Gisdman.

Gladman.

THE RHMAINING TWELTE

are scattered as follows: John T. Walker and
Jane A. Walker are in Maryland; Job B. and
Elizabeth H. Mills, in Wisconsin; Lens Hassbee,
Ellicott City; Rebecca Jackson and Eliza Cinters,
residence unknown. Other churches have taken
the following: Hamilne, James H. Bushby, Catharine A. Bushby, Thomas H. Langiey; Mt. Vernon church, Wilson E. Brown and Mary Louisa
Morsell.

Thomas B. Sargent, 1846-46; Wm, Hamilton, (dead,) 1847-50; Norvel Wilson, 1851-54; John Lanahan, 1845-52; Littleton Morgan, 1856-52; E. P. Phelps, 1853-76; N. J. B. Mergan, (dead,) 1871-87; John Lanahan, 1872-73; Wm, F. Speaks, 1874-75. Uf the above 2 are dead. LIST OF PASTORS.

Wm. G. Eggleston, 1845-'46; Thos. M. Reess, 1847-'48; S. A. Rozzell (dead, 1846-'50; William Hamilton, (dead, 1851-'82; T. T. Wysong, 1853-'54; George Hildt, 1863-'56; Dahnay Ball, 1857-'38; Wm. Hamilton, (dead,) 1850-'06; Dahnay Ball, 1853-'54; George Hildt, 1863-'56; Dahnay Ball, 1853-'54; Mm. Hamilton, (dead,) 1863-'64; Mebury Gohean, 1855; William Krebs, (dead,) 1866-'66; S. H. Wilson, 1869-'71; C. W. Cooper, 1872-'73; J. N. Dashieli, 1894-'75. Of the above 5 are dead, 2 have ratired from the active work, and seven remain in the vineyard.

During the reading the scene was most affecting, and when a name was called and there came no response the deepest sight could be heard all ever the church. He continued his remarks by saying the church was the result of the Sanday school, and that the Sinday school continued to land a helping hand. From this Sunday school there have been several ministers sectived. The presiding elder was a member of this Sunday school. He thanked God for his kindness for leading them out of poverty to a condition of comitor. The \$606 would do nothing at this time. He next returned thanks to

for their kindness, and claimed that they had done much toward the prosperity of the church. He next referred to the fact of McKendree being an efficient of the congregation to a column which supported the church gallery, and said it came from Foundry church. He next called the remembrance of old Foundry. Another hymn was sung. "I'm Glad Salvation is Free."

Rev. George Hitt related some pleasant reminiscences, and the hymn, "Shall We Gather at the River," was sung.

Rev. F. S. Evans next said by request of the ladies of the church he extended an invitation to all to go down-stairs to the Sunday-school room, where

THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH

THE SOCIAL SERVICES

Would be conducted.

The invitation was gladly accepted, and the
multitude proceeded below and were ted—not
with leaves and fishes, but everything the market
could afford. Long lines of tables were spread,
and pretty girls behind them as waiters, which
gave a reliab to the fisast. Pranchers are classed
as large eaters, but it was asrer more clearly demonstrated than has night, for they certainly did
enjoy themselves and got one hearty meal.
After the meal was ever, an hour or more was
enjoyed in social converse, after which the party
separated, and thus ended one of the happiest occasions in the history of any church of Washington city.

Oh, Ye of Little Faith!"-" Never Give It Chicago, April 20.—The Adventists here assembled lest night is a private way and waited till near morning, with their white-robes in readiness, for the expected coming of Christ. They maily dispersed quietly.

AMUSEMENTS.

The National Theatre-English Opera. The production of the opera of "Mignon" last night filled every inch of available room in the National theatre. The following was the cast: Mignon, Miss Kellegg; Fillma, Mrs. Van Zandt; National theatre. The following was the cast:
Mignon, Miss Keilegg; Fillina, Mrs. Van Zandt;
Frederic, Miss Beaumont; Lothario, Mr. Couly;
Laertes, Mr. Morgan; Giarno, Mr. Cayla; Antonio, Mr. Moward; Withelm, Mr. Cayla; Antonio, Mr. Howard; Withelm, Mr. Cayla; Antonio, Mr. Howard; Withelm, Mr. Cayla; Antonio, Mr. Howard; Withelm, Mr. Cayla; Antonio and Lucas first made us acquainted with it, but we have learned to admire it under the teachings of Clara Louise Kellogg. There is nothing particularly strong or vary beautiful in its music, and a good deal of it is far from absolute originality, but the beauty and power of the story of Mignon keeps up an unflagging interest in her fate.

Whatever there is touching, pathetic and mouraful in the character is fully brought out by Miss Kellogg, and her acting is original all the time, powerful in certain passages, and in the toilet scene specially captivating. She was warmly encoved for this, and presented with a beautiful banket of flowers. As usual Mme. Van Zant sung all her music well. The part is finely swited to her powers, both in musical and histricuite sesse. She was encover after the spiondid Polsanalse in the third act. Miss Beaumont won a similar success in her song. "Here I am in Heauty's Room," in the second act, besides, in the role of Frederick she looked remarkably well. The voice of Mr. Conly was splendidly sustained, and Mr. Cantle in acting and etyle and expression was quite beyond criticism, but we have heard him when his voice was more effective.

and expression was quite beyond criticism, but we have heard him when his voice was more effective.

Te-night Balfe's posthumous opers of "The Talisman" will be sung for the first time in Washington. The following is the cast: Edth Piantaganet, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg; Berengaris, Queen of England, Miss Beaumont; Richard Court de Lion, King of England, Mr. Wm. Carleton; Sir Fenneth, the Knight of the Leopard, Mr. Jos. Maas: Emit Sheerkohf, Mr. G. Hall; Nectabanus, slave to Queen Bereagaris, Mr. George A. Conly; Baron de Vanus, a follower of Richard, Mr. Nichels; Duke of Austris, Mr. Mareton; King of France, Mr. Cayla, Balfe considered this his master piece. That is all we have to say of it critically this morning. We deem it a duty, however, to say something of its plot. As the curtain rises a troupe of Saracenie solliers in the desert sing a chorus. Soliders of Araby, mark what the Koran saith. The Emir of Sheerkohf and Sir Kenneth, of Scolland, enter. The latter declares himself an envoy from the Princes of the Urusade to Queen Berongaria and Edith Plantagenet. who are in the chapel of the Hermit of Engaddi. Their journey to the chapel ends the first souns. In the second Edith expresses her joy at the arrival of Sir Kenneth, and is then summoned te robe for the holy vespers. The slave, Nectabanus, explains how Edith is sough by the knights of the Urusade, and roveals the turplinde of his own character. The third scene leads us to the interior of the chapel, and here the Queen and Edith, with the court ladies and nuns and acolytes, enter in procession, singing the "Salve Regum." Edith drops a rese-bud at the feet of Sir Kenneth, His song, "Flowret, I kiss thee," ends the first act.

Edith drops a rose-bud at the feet of Sir Kenneth. His song, "Flowret, I kiss thee," ends the first act.

Thesecond act opens in the tent of King Lion Heart, who is full of joy for the return of his queen. Sir Kenneth enters, and their interview is interrupted by De Vaux, wha talls the King that the Duke of Austria has occupied St. George's mount alongside of Richard, the leader of the Urusade. Richard tears down the beaner. The tunnit is quelled, and then, by the machinations of Nectabanus, Sir Kenneth quite his post and is decoyed into a neighboring tent, and after this, in a duet with Edith, he declares his love. In the meantime the banner of St. George has been torn down, and Sir Kenneth falls under the ban of the King.

In the third act Richard is in his tent, and about to return to England. By De Vesu's friendly counsel the king is sequainted with the real facts of the diagrace of Sir Kenneth, and the latter is permitted to fight the instigator, the Marquis of Monsterrat, and besides this, the king comforts Edith. The act ends in supreme joy for her. It would be well for all who can do se to take Scott's "Tallisman" and read it, then they will have the whole story. It is the last night of the opera.

Odd Fellows' Hall—The Can-Can.

Odd Fellows' Hall-The Can-Can. The exhibitions at Odd Fellow's Monday and ast evening afforded food for serious reflection

are of ordinary character and quite insumicient for the oreation of abything like a furors. Many of the lady performers themselves are well known to the habitues of variety theatres here, and hardly one of them would constitute a faultiess model for a semiptor, or a matron of a "House of the Good Shepherd;" that is to say, they are neither so beautiful, morally or physically, as to be fit for Paradise, unless thay should happen to be excessively short of angels there. What is the meaning of it, then? Why is it that old men and

The Georgetown Concert.
The inaugural concert at the new public school building in Georgetown, last evening, was in every particular a success. The programme, as printed yesterday, was executed in a very satisfactory manner. In each instance the performance was unexceptionably fine. Space forbids individual mention, but suffice to say that numerous encores were tendered each selection. The fresh and pure voice of Miss Cooke was heartily appreciated, and her native medesty added charmingly to her appearance. Mr. Young's rich baritons voice was real developed in a solo and a duet with Mrs. Camp, whose singing was perfect. She has a voice of which she may well feel proud. Prof. Chestiner's performance on the plano was finished, and showed what a perfect and studious musician he is. He will yet make his mark in the musical world. Prof. Bonkert rendered several choice pleces to perfection.

Mr. Cowardin gave his humorous sketches, and his dress suit (hired for the occasion) gave as much sattafaction to the audience as it seemed to disturb himself.

Ford's Opera-house—Buffale Bill.

Ford's Opera-house-Buffalo Bill. Ford's Opera-house—Buffale Bill.

A fine audience was in attendance at Ford's, and it seemed to enter at once into the spirit and enjoyment of the exciting play. Buffale Billi, the "mighty hunter" and fearless scout, and Kit Carsen, ir., the noted Texan ranger, reproduced with powerful realistic force some of the scenes with which they have been actually identified as naturally as the conventionalities of the stage permit; they do all their work of fighting and filling Indians, scenting and following trails, lying in ambush, guarding innocence and protecting virtue. The exhibition of their wonderful skill in the use of fire-arms is not the least interesting of the entertainment. The wild Irishman, Mickey Blander, contributes a great deal of fun, and Stanley, as Ebeneser, the Quaker peace commissioner, is very laughable. In the fate of Pale Dooe and Elia Carter the andience becomes much interested. The whole thing is very entertaining, and amply repays the patrons of the place.

The Theatre Comions.

The Theatre Comique. The performances of the two one-legged soldiers at the Theatre Comique are really very interesting. In one sense it is painful to see them denoing for a living, and on the other hand it is a ing for a living, and on the other hand it is a
pleasure to witness the admirable style in which
they do it. The nest sketch of "The Soldier's
Orphan Child," by George and Nellie Brooza, is
also very enjoyable. The Snow Brothers never
fail to interest, and they have a great variety of
acts. The singing and acting of Miss Montague
is superior, and the whole entertainment deserves
the big houses it draws.

The Avenue Theatre. Charley Howard is the great attraction at the Avenue Theatre this week, but the Can-Can comes Heserd of Crime.

in Boston, Margaret Lynch was arrested for smothering her intant child in bed while in a drunken stupor. Eight railway thisyes have been agreeted at Logansport, Indiana, six of them employees of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway, one farmer, and one merchant. Considerable therebandise which had been stolen from cars was recovered. was recovered.

Lawis Erbe killed Henry C. Dugan in Philadelphia yesterday, by striking him on the head with a piece of iren. They were coal-rart drivers, and both wanted to enter the yard first. The cart wheels looked, when Dugan used his wife on Erbe, and the inter-retailated with an tree sing. He is in outsody, and his wife and two children made missrable. nade miserable.

Oscar Burton was killed at Somerville, Tenn.,
Monday, by a man semed Doyle. Burton, last
fall, had a terrible rencontre with three brothers
hamed Silvers, during which two of the Rivers
were killed and the other dangerously wounded.
Burton being that time times, and it was thought
istally wounded. No particulars of the killing
of Burton have been received.